

# THE DEMOCRAT.

"Our Federal Union—it shall be preserved."

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,**  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**WILLIAM R. KING,**  
OF ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL TICKET.  
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,  
**E. C. WILKINSON, A. M. JACKSON,  
W. H. JOHNSON.**

DISTRICTS.  
**J. H. R. TAYLOR, 1st DISTRICT,  
W. S. FEATHERSTON, 2d DISTRICT,  
O. R. SINGLETON, 3d DISTRICT,  
HIRAM CASSIDY, 4th DISTRICT.**

The scarcity of editorial in today's paper, is attributed to the absence of the Editor, who is on a visit to a neighboring county on business. He will be at his post in a few days.

The appointment of Capt. Blythe to address the Democratic Association to-day, is postponed until Saturday, the 2nd of October.

## PUBLIC SPEAKING.

E. C. Wilkinson and J. L. Alcorn will speak in this place on Monday, 20th inst., and W. H. Johnson and J. Shall Yeager on Wednesday, 22d inst. We trust our friends will turn out and hear the discussions. In the hands of our talented and gallant standard bearers, Wilkinson and Johnson, the cause of Democracy, of PIERCE and KING, will be triumphantly sustained.

THEATRICAL.—We take pleasure in copying, says the *Republican*, the handsome, and no doubt, deserved notice which our contemporary of the *Monroe Democrat* accords to the social and professional claims of Mr. and Mrs. Crisp, who are now engaged in giving a few dramatic entertainments through this section of country, with great credit and success. Our community will probably have an opportunity of being entertained by one or two of their representations about the 21st inst., which from the notices they elicit elsewhere, will be highly appreciated.

## THE MASSES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

No feature of the present political campaign is fuller of political significance than the monster assemblies of the democracy in all parts of the country. Beginning at Hillsborough, N. H., the native town of Gen. Pierce, they have been responded to by immense gatherings north and south. Last week the democrats of Baltimore and of New York held meetings which, in point of numbers, enthusiasm, and incidents, remind us of the best days of the past. At both of these meetings Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas delivered powerful speeches, and were received with the most hearty welcome by the people. The first great democratic mass meeting in Pennsylvania came off on Saturday last, which, from all accounts, must have been such a demonstration as the name of Jackson formerly produced. Hon. James Buchanan presided, and opened the meeting in a speech of characteristic force and eloquence. We find here again the gallant Douglas, of Illinois, who electrified the crowd in one of his best efforts. Messrs. Stanton of Tenn., Bissell of Ill., Savage of Tenn., Barbour and Faulkner of Va., Gov. Lowe of Md., Gov. Bigler of Penn., Ingersoll of Conn., Hibbard of N. H., Savage of Tenn., with other distinguished speakers, addressed this monster meeting.

Look at the other side of the picture! Observe the gatherings of the whig or Scott party. Opening their canvass at the falls of Niagara, they failed to produce any effect, and failed to call around them the people, though they were almost in view of the storied field of Lundy's Lane. They tried their hand in Pennsylvania, and failed again. They attempted in New York, and failed shamefully. There is nothing in the movement for Scott to attract the people, to stir up the pulse of the country, or to awaken the interest of the patriot. As if to mark the contrast between the great parties in the present canvass by a strong and a broader distinction, we see none of the intellectual giants of the whig party in the field for Scott. While every gentleman named for President and voted for in the Baltimore Democratic Convention, is now in the field for Pierce and King, as eloquent and as anxious for the success of our chosen candidates as if he had never been mentioned in connection with the presidency, not a whig of any marked prominence has opened his lips for Scott since the whig national convention adjourned. Webster, Choate, Crittenden are silent as statues; Gentry and his friends are hostile; while others treat the whole affair as a farce too ridiculous to be regarded.

The democracy of the nation have before them a great and glorious contest. Victory is at hand. The ripe fruit is almost within reach of our grasp—the yellow harvest almost ready for the sickle of the reaper. Every event of the campaign points to and promises a triumph over which our own and coming generations will rejoice, and from which will flow countless blessings to the nation and to posterity. But we must work to win. The broad field of battle is before us, and the broad field of illness, and victory is at hand when we know we have deserved it by our exertions.

The proceedings of the great Pennsylvania meeting came to us in last evening's *Pennsylvania Freeman*, and will be given at length. That journal says of that majestic demonstration:

"At this meeting the greatest array of political talent was displayed that ever convened on an occasion of the kind in any state of the Union. Sixteen states were represented by many of their best speakers, all of whom spoke in rapturous terms of our good old state and its lion-hearted democracy. These gentlemen will no doubt go to their respective homes with different impressions to those they had when first they came among us. They will see that our people are really aroused. Set down the old Keystone State for Pierce and King."

Washington Union.

## LETTER FROM JUDGE TARPLEY.

WASHINGTON CITY, 28th August, 1852.

Messrs Barkadale & Jones:

GENTLEMEN: After wandering for many weeks through the "far North," and stopping from time to time at such places as held out the best prospects for pleasure and information, I am this far on my way to the sunny South, the land of my affections, the home rendered doubly dear by contrast with the fashionable, selfish, heartless crowds with which I have mingled.

While here, I have made the acquaintance of the President, who appears to be a quiet, bland, sweet tempered gentleman, without any particular points in his character; I should say he was an honest man and accomplished gentleman, and a pleasant companion, but wholly unsuited to his present position. He has not the energy of character, or the independence in his mode and habits of thinking and acting, suited to the chief magistracy of a great nation. His prime minister is the power behind the throne, who does his thinking for him, and whenever an issue arises between them (as in the fishing question) he succumbs as in duty bound, to the boldest thinker, and mightiest intellect of the age, Daniel Webster. His pronouncements on the Texas boundary, and the Cuban invasion, found but little sympathy in the bosom of the sage of Marshfield, and as they were almost the only acts when he has dared to act upon his own responsibility, so they were the worst acts of his administration, and will go down to posterity as a damning blot upon the political history of the age.

Of all the amusing characters I have met with since I have been in Washington, none have contributed so much to my gratification as Gen. Scott—I had almost said the whig candidate for the Presidency. I will take this back, however. As he has been repudiated by very many of the leading Whigs, and barely tolerated by those who are looking with longing eyes to the spoils of office, it would be more proper to call him the candidate of the office-seeking party, or party made up of all the isms of ravenous whiggism, down to spiritual rappingism. But like the old man, and would not speak of him disparagingly. He is certainly the vainest and weakest man I have met with, but that is his misfortune. His military fame is part and parcel of the nation's treasure, which should be sacredly cherished, and handed down as an inheritance to posterity. Yet with this high appreciation of his military fame, it is obvious to all, that his intellect, habits and modes of thinking, are wholly unsuited to the office to which he aspires. He will point out to you his splendid sword, and descend by the hour upon the services for which they were awarded; his medals, and tell you how costly and splendid they are, and by whom bestowed; the portraits and statues that have been taken of him, and tell you how spirited are the likenesses, how becoming the position, and how easy the grace. He will talk to you about war, battles, Mexico, Canada, Lundy's Lane and Chippewa, and you have the delight of listening to the spirited and interesting egotism of a vain old man, whose whole conversation is made up of "I, me, and myself." But when you approach those great constitutional questions upon which depend the destiny of the nation, those delicate, but clearly defined relationships existing between the Federal and State Governments, instead of those colossal thoughts and luminous expositions which fall so gracefully and impressively from the lips of Webster, you have the merest common-place twaddle made up of thoughts often undigested, and sometimes contradictory, and consisting principally of opinions and prophecies of twenty years' standing. Mr. Webster never said a truer thing than when he remarked that Gen. Scott had "no political antecedents, and that a Philadelphia Lawyer could not convict him before a jury of the country of being a Whig;" and I will take the liberty of adding, of being anything else than an exceedingly clever, vain, pompous, old soldier, who knows nothing but to command, and who, if elected, (which God forbid,) will make a military President, and administer the Government upon the principles applicable to the command of an army; and yet, the "old man" is so graceful in his egotism, so Bradfordian (if I may coin a word) in his manner, that you cannot help smiling, and liking him in spite of your contempt for his intellect. His election, however, would be the greatest calamity which ever befel this country. He, as Mr. Webster says, has no political antecedents, no principles, no administrative capacity. Seward, Greeley, and Sumner would become his principal advisers, and conscience keepers, to think for him as Webster does for Fillmore, and instead of administering the government according to the principles of the constitution, the higher law would become the rule of action. It is as certain as that "the Lord reigneth," that if Scott were elected, and should attempt to administer the government according to the views of the clique who now have him in charge, the Union could not exist for a month. The South—always prompt in asserting her rights, but rather supine in enforcing them—would see at once the folly of her efforts to maintain her institutions in the Union; and from Maryland to Florida, but one voice would be heard, and that voice would sound the death-knell of the confederacy. In saying this, I do not speak my own opinions more than I do the opinions of the best informed men of both parties at the North; and I take great pleasure in saying that after many weeks spent in the New England States, I found the enlightened and educated and patriotic men of all parties, as warmly devoted to the principles of the Constitution which secure to our domestic institutions, and as firmly opposed to the doctrines of Seward, Hale and Co., as in any other portion of the Union. I do not of course speak of the fanatics of the Frederick Douglass school, or the politicians who are attempting to manufacture capital out of which to build up a party for their own aggrandizement, but of the great body of the Northern people, who are opposed to slavery in the abstract, but who recognize our rights under the Constitution, and who are willing to carry out the provisions of the compromise in all their amplitude.

I candidly confess to my own errors in the estimate which I had formed of these people, for wherever I have been, from Maine to New York, I have heard but one expression from both whigs and democrats, and that was opposition to Scott upon the score of his being under the control of a set of men whose regard for the Union is measured by the amount of power and patronage which may fall to their share. Rest assured that Vermont and Rhode Island are the only New England States that will cast their electoral vote for Scott, and while Massachusetts will cast her vote for Webster, Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut are certain for Pierce.

While in Boston I had an opportunity of witnessing the enthusiasm displayed in behalf of Mr. Webster, and the utter loathing manifested towards Gen. Scott. The great Whigs of Massachusetts will either support Webster, or fold their arms in dignified indifference, and let the State go for the Democratic ticket. I travelled throughout the western and central portions of New York—covered with leading

politicians of both parties in every part of the State, and I solemnly declare that I heard no man of any party speak upon the subject who did not admit that the State would go for Pierce by a large majority. The Democratic party is thoroughly united in New York, its organization is complete and perfect, and everywhere from Buffalo to Rouse's Point, from Lake Champlain to Long Island, but one sentiment is expressed.—Since the Pittsburgh free-soil Convention, the same may be said of Pennsylvania and Ohio; and now if the South will only come up in support of her Constitutional rights with an unbroken front, and say to the North, we accept the olive branch which you hold out by the support of a constitutional democrat: Such an overwhelming victory awaits us in November, will be without a precedent in the history of the country. Fraternal feelings between the North and the South will be restored, and the government will be administered in a way to secure our rights, and perpetuate the Union. Never, since the formation of the Constitution, has there been an election so important in its results, as the one now before the people; and never since 1825, has there been a more glorious certainty of success. My heart warms as an American citizen, and my pride of patriotism glows with unusual fervor, when I see the North, the South, the East, the West, all coming up to the support of the great principles of the Constitution, and regardless of sectional interests laying their gifts upon the altar of their common country. Even the whig party, heretofore the advocates of constructive powers, of wasteful expenditures, and hated monopolies, seem to be startled by the triumph of faction, and their great leaders, such men as Webster, Curtis, Toombs, Brooke, Gentry, &c., &c., will either support the Democratic ticket, or remain indifferent to the contest.

I had the pleasure of spending some days in company with Gen. Pierce, at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, and found him one of the most interesting and fascinating men whose acquaintance it has been my good fortune at any time to make. He is remarkably plain and simple in his habits, dignified and courteous in his demeanor, and at the same time one of the most kind-hearted, unpretending, and agreeable companions I ever met with. You would perceive at the first glance that he was a man of commanding intellect, and of marked character, and as a stranger in any crowd, he would be pointed out as a man of distinction. But while he excites your admiration by his lofty bearing and graceful education, the blandness of his manners, the gentleness of his nature, and that republican simplicity which characterizes all the Coes and says, wins your heart, and however indifferent you may have been towards him before, he is sure to take you captive, and make you feel that he is eminently one of God's noblest works, "an honest man." He possesses an enviable private character, and in all the relations of Son, Husband, Father and friend, he is "sans peur et sans reproche." The miserable slander of his being a drunkard, like that of his being a coward, and the subject of meriment where he is known, and is so outrageously false as not to merit the dignity of a refutation. Old men in New Hampshire who have known him from his early boyhood, and have intimate with him in his riper manhood, informed me that he has always been remarkable for his sobriety of his habits, and certainly he presents no appearances of intemperance either in his looks or manners. One thing speaks volumes in his praise. I have seldom seen any man so admired and beloved by his neighbors as Gen. Pierce; and no higher tribute could be paid to his moral worth, than the respect the love of those who have known him longer and best. I could at this point make a forcible contrast between the two candidates—as Gen. Scott has quarrelled with every subordinate officer of rank under his command, and cannot find a solitary member of his military family who is willing to support him for the Presidency; whilst those who have known Franklin Pierce most intimately, are his warmest friends, and will support him in defiance of party discipline.

I laid before Gen. Pierce the Southern Whig version of his New Boston speech, and asked him to state how far it was correct. He denounced it as an infamous falsehood, gotten up by a man so utterly destitute of character, that it was considered in New Hampshire as an act of supererogation to contradict any assertion he might make. He fully explained the circumstances under which the speech was made, which of themselves give the lie direct to the version of Mr. Foss. Said Gen. Pierce—"The sentiments attributed to me in that speech are at war with the declared opinions of my whole political life. My object was to prevent the election of Atwood, who, after his nomination, declared himself opposed to the Fugitive Slave bill, and to have made the assertion attributed to me in that speech, would have been to admit away my own case, and defeat the very object I had in view." No man lives either North or South of Mason and Dixon's line who is more sound or reliable for the South on this question than Franklin Pierce. Will the Whigs take the testimony of Mr. Webster on this subject? He said to me—"Sir, I have known Mr. Pierce from his boyhood, and he is now my neighbor, and I have no hesitation in saying that although we differ upon my constitutional questions, yet upon the subject of slavery he is as sound and reliable for the South as was Mr. Calhoun himself."

This, coming, as it does, from such a source, should forever put to rest the shameful misrepresentations of irresponsible Whig editors and reckless Whig politicians. To show you the infamous means resorted to, in order to defeat the election of Gen. Pierce, I will state that two pamphlets have recently and simultaneously issued from the office of the *National Era*, an abolition paper in this city, and which were gotten up under the superintendence of the Whig Central Committee, one charging Gen. Pierce with being a free-soiler, intended for circulation at the South, but of the other charges him with being committed to the interests of slaveholders, intended for circulation at the North, and at least thirty thousand of them have been already folded and enveloped at the public expences, and franked to their respective destinations. Now, if honorable men, who stand before the people and claim to be battling for the best interests of the country, can stand such despicable means to defeat and adversary, their sense of propriety, not to say of public decency, must have become very obtuse, to say the least of it.

Upon the question of Catholic exclusion in the New Hampshire Constitution, Gen. Pierce stands fully acquitted. In all his speeches before the people while a candidate for the Convention, he pointed to this clause in the Constitution, and declared his determination to have it altered, and in the Convention he used his best efforts unsuccessfully to accomplish it. To show you how this matter is regarded in his own State by the Catholics who are familiar with his efforts to free the Constitution from this blot, I saw in the hands of a gentleman of exalted standing in Concord a statement signed by all the influential Catholics in that region of country, awarding to Gen. Pierce the highest merit for his efforts to change the Constitution in that particular, and I am within the mark when I state that at least

three-fourths of the Catholics of New Hampshire will give him their cordial support. This document was intended for publication, and I presume has been published before this time, although I have not met with it. Gen. Pierce himself positively asserted his unqualified opposition to this clause in the Constitution, and declared that he had labored long and earnestly to have it stricken out. And shall he be held responsible for what he could not control? Only see how inconsistent the Whigs are. In one breath they say "Gen. Pierce is an obscure man, without talents or influence," in the next they charge him with a commanding influence that could alter the Constitution of his State at will, and to such miserable contradictions are they driven, in order to detract from his exalted standing, and to debase him in the estimation of his countrymen. What is to be the character of the next slander it would be difficult to conjecture, but that they will be concocted by wholesale, and disseminated through the country by a committee whose slandering maxim is that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," is perfectly certain. But they had just as well be saying their prayers and repeating of their sins, for the voice of many thunders, have, in effect, already declared that the Constitution shall be triumphant, and the Augean Stall of Washington be cleansed by the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, on the 4th of March, 1853.

Our Senators, Messrs. Adams and Brooke, are true to the interests of the South, and by their intelligence, application to business, and correct gentlemanly deportment, are winning for themselves high reputations, and are devoting themselves most earnestly to the interests of their constituents.

The Congressional news you have more in detail, than I could give in the limits assigned me, and as the wee small hours are now creeping in, I must bid you good-night.

Very respectfully,  
C. S. TARPLEY.

## THE THEATRE.

The performances given by Mr. and Mrs. Crisp, and their talented company, have attracted very large and respectable audiences; and created a taste for the rational drama, and a general interest throughout our community to a much greater degree than any amusement which has visited our town for many years.

The artistic representations of Mr. and Mrs. Crisp command universal admiration. The strict attention to the selection of the entertainments to the refined taste of the day; the beneficial moral inculcated; the perfection of the performances and the admirable observance to the minute of the business, to which we must add the mastery execution in the musical department of Mr. Harig, we can readily account for the unflinching success which attends Mr. Crisp's professional visits wherever he goes. This regularity and decorum assemblies among his audiences a large class of the public inimical to dramatic entertainments.

Mr. and Mrs. Crisp have achieved all the fame New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and all our southern cities can bestow. Their performances of the round of characters they personate convince the spectator they have been educated in the most intellectual and polished dramatic schools of Europe and America—and without the affectation of a "Star" actor, we at once acknowledge their brightness, and the force and vigor of their talents. Individually, we admit others may equal, if not surpass them, professionally; but let them appear together, and they may fearlessly challenge competition.

In establishing a circuit of towns through this section of country, we believe Mr. and Mrs. Crisp resign fame and pecuniary advantages in the East. In bidding adieu to them we hope soon again to be favored by their presence, and assure our readers, both as citizens and artists they deserve the confidence and respect of all who have the taste to appreciate true merit.

Tennessee Democrat.

## THEATRE IN ABERDEEN.

Mr. and Mrs. Crisp with their corps of dramatic artists, heralded by but a short notice, though with a reputation preceding them through the medium of the press, arrived in this place a few days since; and on Monday evening last, at the "Collegiate Hall" made their debut before an Aberdeen audience. Judging from the abundant manifestations of approval by the respectable audience that attended, and the expression since of private sentiment, so far as we have collected it, the mass of those present must have been very much pleased with the performances. For ourselves—uncultivated though be our taste in the histrionic art—we are free to declare we very much enjoyed the evening's entertainments.

The Company made their second appearance last night, and to a large audience. We are gratified to learn, they acquitted themselves very brilliantly indeed—every one met this morning who was there, gave us the most glowing account of their truly excellent performances.

Mr. Crisp, as we learn from him, visits us chiefly to ascertain the taste of our citizens, for the moral and intellectual drama.

The Theatre and Lot in Huntsville, was presented to Mrs. Crisp, and has been improved by Mr. C. to the amount of nearly three thousand dollars.

Mr. Crisp is desirous of blending with Huntsville some three towns into a circuit, to perform in each twice a year.

Should the patronage here, encourage a hope of success in the future, Mr. Crisp, previous to his departure, will make a proposition to our townspeople, to erect a pretty Theatre, adaptable for a Ball-room and place of reception for public meetings; similar to those in New York, Boston, &c., &c.

In its legitimate and true sphere, the Drama is a fine school of Morality, and having every assurance that it is Mr. Crisp's aim and desire to make it unscrupulously subsidiary to that beautiful purpose, we take pleasure in commending him and his proposed plans to the favorable consideration of our community.

Monroe Democrat.

HURRA! FOR VERMONT!—The whigs claim one state certain. Vermont, the state which nullified the fugitive slave law, will very properly vote for Scott. Hear Greeley brag that there is one state which the democrats can't carry: "There is one state in the Union which even the ravenous array now snuffing 'the spoils' of the Federal Government, and hoping to secure them by electing Franklin Pierce to the Presidency, have not the assurance to claim as likely to support their candidate or in any manner contribute to their triumph."

"That state is VERMONT, the Switzerland of America, whose sons never covered at the frown of a despot—whose pure breezes never fanned the cheek of a slave."

The election which recently came off in Vermont, resulted in the election of the entire whig ticket by increased majorities!

## THE SOUTHERN WHIG PRESS.

The most curious and edifying spectacle in the political drama now being enacted, is the line of attack and defence adopted by the whig press of the south to stimulate the whig party of that quarter, now so indifferent to his cause, into the support of Scott. Greely, of the New York Tribune, and his sectional echoes, find no difficulty in equating their advocacy of Scott with their proclaimed hostility to the institutions of slave states, their socialist notions, and their scornful repudiation of the whig platform adopted at Baltimore, because they know and feel that General Scott was nominated alone through the influence which they had excited and organized. A south whig editor has necessarily a different sort of task to fulfil when called upon to champion Gen. Scott. It is a most suggestive sight, however, to see how recklessly and unscrupulously many of the leading whig papers of the slave states fulfil the repulsive duty assigned to them. We have only to look back and to recall the manner in which these very whig presses rallied against the man whom they now applaud, and applauded those whom they now rail at, to appreciate fully the degrading attitude which they occupy. Who does not remember the manner in which the Baltimore American sanctimonized Seward and Johnston, declaring, substantially, that if Scott was in their hands, and followed their teachings, there was an end of him? This same Baltimore American saw that Seward and Johnston did secure Scott's nomination to the exclusion of the favorites of national whigs in all regions; and yet that paper now exhausts arguments in opposing the party without which the compromise would not have passed, and in endorsing the candidates forced upon the whigs by the free soil and abolition influences in the whig party! To break the force of the noble national sentiments, encouraged and advocated in the north by the democratic party until it became resistless, the American press retails the miserable stories of the abolitionists of New Hampshire, in order that Pierce, the gallant and indefatigable champion of the constitution from the beginning, may be damaged in southern esteem!

The Richmond Whig, another paper that denounced the whig influences which assailed and retarded the compromise and raised the cry of "repudiate" after that series of measures had passed, now excels in the advocacy of Scott, and in disregarding the evidences of his abolition associations, heretofore so bitterly denounced in the same newspaper. It excels also in the most offensive assaults upon the true friends of the south in the free states.

Equally bitter against the northern whig adversaries of the compromise was the Louisville Journal, the N. O. Bulletin, the N. O. Bee, the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, the Nashville Whig—all leading whig prints, and now the advocates of Scott in the hands of Seward, Greeley, Tuck, Johnston, Stevens—the very influences they denounced as fatal to whig nationality a few short months ago.

Nearly every one of these whig prints, while denouncing the controlling power in the whig party of these abolition leaders, admitted, with gratitude and with praise, the earnest, steady, and unequivocal support of southern rights by the great and commanding majority of the democratic party of the north. Their readiness to forget, and their malignity in proscribing those they were then so eager to honor, present them in a most disgraceful position, and suggests some most remarkable reflection.

The movement in favor of Scott in the south, encouraged as it is by such auxiliaries as these, proves conclusively that the Scott leaders in the south are willing, for the most part purposes, to subscribe and to destroy the best friends of their interests in the north, provided these friends are democrats; and at the same time to take into their confidence, and to strengthen by their votes, the foes of the south in the north, provided they are whigs. Had the south depended upon the present followers of Scott in the last great struggle for southern existence, there would have been a short struggle and an easy victory for fanaticism. Happily for the south, however, the men against whom the Stanley's, the Moreheads, the Joneses, and the Cullens have now drawn their daggers, and upon whom they pour down unmeasured maledictions—baptists for the south, the men now assailed by the Scott leaders were in the van of the conflict, and, with a courage that never was equalled in political history, defeated and routed the forces that had been rallied to overthrow the institutions of the slave states! History records the triumph of these men, the undaunted democracy of the north; and also the praise and the thanks awarded to them by all parties in the south. To the shame of our country be it spoken, however, that the friends of Scott in that part of the Union are furnishing history with the evidences of their own base ingratitude in the persecution of those who protected them from the abolition masters at whose feet they now submissively kneel!

Washington Union.

THE PROSPECT.—The N. Y. Herald has an article upon the Presidential campaign which is worthy of attention. The Herald is an independent paper in every sense of the word, and is admitted by all to be as well-informed, shrewd, and far-seeing as any paper in the country. Its opinion as to the present position and probable result of the canvass, is therefore deserving of note.

In reply to the Tribune's admission to the Scottites to "stand firm," the Herald says:—"Stand firm!" When, in the midst of a pitched battle, we hear the leaders upon one side cheering forward with the confidence of victory, and upon the other calling upon their diminished forces to "stand firm!" the odds are decidedly in favor of the supposition that the latter are wavering and expect to be put to flight. The call to "stand firm" is associated with danger—a position of disadvantage, a combination of unlucky circumstances, and the heavy pressure of a superior force. It is so, at least, in the case immediately before us, which is the call of the leading organ of Gen. Scott in this city, upon the whig party to "stand firm!"

After demolishing the flimsy arguments of the Tribune to bolster up the courage of its friends, the Herald notes the great difference between Scott and Taylor, and between their respective positions, declaring that military chiefs have ceased to be a novelty, and that Scott lacks Taylor's elements of popularity—that Scott is generally regarded as an aristocrat, and a very pompous and self-important aristocrat, &c. It says that all the advantages were on the side of Taylor in 1848, "but now, a combination of adversities, bad luck, defections and misfortunes, such as never before confronted either party, stares the whig party in the face." And in reply to the Tribune's assertion that there are over two or three hundred thousand voters, mostly whigs, who go to the polls only in Presidential elections, who are to rally for Scott, the Herald remarks:

Of course, they (the Democrats) are working to beat us. And, to tell the honest truth, we are afraid the odds are in their favor—vastly in their favor. Let us glance over the field—Where is the reserved corps for Gen. Scott to

come from in Georgia, with Webster fairly on the track through a regular whig state convention? And look at North Carolina—it is the home of Mr. Graham, the Scott whig candidate for Vice President, and the most popular whig in the state. At the late election, the largest vote was polled that was ever given in the state, and the election was made to hinge upon the Presidency. Yet Reid, the democrat, is re-elected Governor by five or six thousand majority, and Webster has since been publicly put forward as the ticket of the anti-Seward whigs of the steady Old North State. Tennessee, Maryland and Louisiana, are decidedly shaky, and Ohio, since the Pittsburgh convention, is fairly given over to the enemy as a hopeless case. Here in New York, too, though divided upon local questions, the hunkers and barnburners are joined together like man and wife in the cause of Pierce and King. Besides, there is no trusting the silent forbearance of the Webster men make the prospects black enough even in the old Bay State. And yet every one of these States voted for Taylor—Georgia, North Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, New York and Massachusetts, and yet, with all of them, the loss of New York or Pennsylvania would have been the loss of the election.

Such are the stubborn facts we have to deal with. It is high time, then, to say to the whigs, "Stand firm!" Gen. Scott is in danger already from whig deserters. If there is a corps of two or three hundred thousand good men still in reserve, we are glad of it—they will be wanted—and they will make the fight interesting. But we are fearful they will not come out, even when they are wanted. Men and brethren! do look after them—do circulate the documents, especially the pictorials; and above all, don't run after the Pittsburgh convention—don't run after Webster—don't go over to the enemy; but stand by us, and "stand firm" and we may yet rub through the election. But the corps de reserve must be brought out, or Gen. Scott will be swallowed up in November like a "hasty plate of soup."

## LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

The following letter, in relation to the religious test in New Hampshire, was written to John E. Warren, Esq., of Cooperstown, N. Y.:

CONCORD, (N. H.) July 15, 1852.  
MY DEAR SIR.—It is impossible that a charge should embrace a more direct attack upon truth, than that with which the whig papers have teemed, in relation to my sentiments upon the religious test contained in our State Constitution, which was adopted in 1792, and never amended since. The charge is contradicted by every word and act of my life having reference to the question, in any form, directly or collaterally. I advocated the call of the convention for the amendment of the constitution, which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my own mind, was to strike out the unjust and odious provisions, commonly called the religious and property qualification tests from our fundamental law. In haste, your most obedient servant,  
FRANK PIERCE.

JOHN E. WARREN, Esq.,  
Cooperstown, N. Y.

From the Nashville American.  
LETTER FROM ONE OF THE OLD WHIG GUARD.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 11.

MESSRS EDITORS: I have had no ambition to figure in the newspapers during this canvass, and am very much opposed to being brought into them as I am in this morning's Banner. The editor of that paper makes the remark of an anonymous letter-writer to the Huntsville Democrat, that I, who had "always been one of the most uncompromising whigs in the state," am opposed to Scott, the occasion for saying that—

"The remark that Dr. McNairy 'has always been one of the most uncompromising whigs in the state,' is a great mistake. For ten years he has been vacillating in his position as a whig, and four years ago, he warred against Gen. Taylor actively, during the greater part of the canvass, and until it was clear that Taylor would be successful. He worked with us well last summer, but in '43, '48, and '49, he was sound and dissatisfied."

In these days, when Daniel Webster, M. P. Gentry, C. H. Williams, and men of that character are unceremoniously read out of the whig party, perhaps I ought not to complain if forced to keep them company. Nor do I! I have so desired to remain connected with a party organization which I now find given over into the hands of William H. Seward and his man Scott, and I deliberately walk out of such company, without troubling any of the elders to read me out.

It is true that, in 1845, I was very much dissatisfied with the nomination of Gen. Taylor, over Mr. Clay, and that I did not vote in that election. But the other remarks of the editor in relation to me are not true. I never in my life voted for but one democrat, and that was for Andrew Ewing on personal grounds. I earnestly supported the whig ticket, with that exception, in 1840, and the whole ticket in 1843. I have been a whig always. I was a whig when it was an easy matter for me to count my associates in Davidson county—when I could number less associates here than I can now count whigs who will not vote for Scott. I was for Clay when the Banner was for Jackson. There are very few readers of newspapers in this State who do not know those facts, and I need not farther refer to them.

And yet, I will not vote for Scott. With all my devotion to Mr. Clay, were he now living and in his prime, I would not vote for him, if brought forward by the men who nominated, and supported by the influences which sustain Gen. Scott. The man who nominated him is as corrupt as the influences which support him are dangerous to the south and Union.

And I will vote for Pierce. I know him as a sound National—Conservative—man. He belongs not to the party with which I hate all my life been associated. But I have closely read his public life, and I admire it. I have read his speeches and his public letters, with an admiration which I cannot resist, of the lofty patriotism by which they are distinguished. I would be proud to be the author of his letter to Maj. Lally, and of his speech on Mr. Calhoun's resignation, and as of Washington's Farewell Address. I love him, for these things, the gratitude of my eye, and I will pay the debt.

I believe he is the instrument destined to crush that northern fanaticism, which—having bought a portion of the southern whig party with promises of office, and having thus sacrificed the Union, Fillmore—would use the reputation of a traitor, and give us "a higher law than the constitution."

As certainly, then, as that I have been always